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150, Route de Ferney
1211 Geneva 20

MINUTES

OF THE

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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31 August - 4 September 1970
Meeting held in Arnoldshain, Germany

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Executive Committee Meeting - Arnoldshain, Germany

31 August - 4 September 1970

PRESENT:

Presidium:	Rev. Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft (Honorary)
	Rev. Dr. Ernest A. Payne
	Rev. Dr. John C. Smith
Officers:	Dr. M.M. Thomas
	His Eminence Metropolitan Meliton
	Miss Pauline M. Webb
	Dr. Eugene C. Blake
Members:	Rev. Jean B. Bokeleale
	Mr. Juan V. Faune
	Prof. Dr. Jan Milic Lochman
	Rev. Dr. Robert J. Marshall
	Bishop Dr. Roy C. Nichols
	His Eminence Metropolitan Nikodim
	Rev. Dr. Jacques Rossel
	Bishop Karekin Sarkissian
	General T.B. Simatupang
	Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker
	Mrs. Janet Wesonga
Consultants:	His Eminence Metropolitan Emilianos
	Rt. Hon. Earl of March
Guests:	Präsident D. Adolf Wischmann
	Kirchenpräsident Helmut Hild
Apologies:	His Holiness Patriarch German of Serbia
	Landesbischof D. Dr. Hanns Lilje
	Rt. Rev. A.H. Zulu
	Präses Karl Gottschald
	Most Rev. Ruben Josefson
	Prof. T. Sabev
	Rt. Rev. Dr. Oliver S. Tomkins

The meeting convened at 20.00 h. on Monday, 31 August, having been preceded during the morning and afternoon by sessions of the Finance and Staffing Sub-Committees. Opening prayers were conducted by the Chairman, prayers at subsequent sessions being led by Mr J.V. Faune, The Revd J.B. Bokeleale, Bishop Roy C. Nichols, Dr Robert J. Marshall, Bishop Karekin Sarkissian and Dr W.A. Visser 't Hooft. Closing worship was led by Miss Pauline Webb.

1. Roll Call

The General Secretary called the roll, presenting apologies from His Holiness Patriarch German of Serbia, the Rt Revd A.H. Zulu, Präses Karl Gottschald, the Most Revd Ruben Josefson, Professor T. Sabev and the Rt Revd Oliver Tomkins. At a later session it was reported that Bishop Hanns Lilje, who had intended to be present, had met with a minor accident and was prevented from doing so.

It was AGREED that the invitation to the Rt Hon the Earl of March to attend the meeting as a Consultant and to chair the Finance Sub-Committee, pending the election of a successor to Bishop Reed,be confirmed.

2. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held in Geneva, 16-20 February, 1970, having been previously circulated, were confirmed.

3. Report of the General Secretary

In presenting his report on the period since the February meeting, the General Secretary made reference to the following matters:

a) Since its last meeting the Committee had suffered the loss of two of its members and one member of staff - Dr D.T. Niles, Bishop E.S. Reed and Dr Dai Kitagawa. Dr Blake paid tribute to the life and work of all these men and the contribution they had made to the ecumenical movement.

It was AGREED that the following be asked to draft appropriate resolutions for inclusion in the minutes of the meeting: Dr W.A. Visser 't Hooft, Mr. F. Northam and Mr. P. Potter.

Members of the Committee stood in silent remembrance and thanksgiving and Dr Eugene Smith led in prayer.

b) The financial situation. One of the important matters to come before the Committee was the serious situation caused by the short-fall in the General Budget. The position was being carefully considered by the Finance Sub-Committee, and Dr Blake would be bringing recommendations for possible reductions in expenditure under this head to a later session.

c) Report of Structure Committee. The Committee would be asked to consider the draft report of the Structure Committee and any comments or advice from the Executive Committee would be considered at the meeting of the Structure Committee at the beginning of October, but that Structure Committee was itself a committee of Central Committee to which it was directly responsible.

d) Travel. Dr Blake reported briefly on the travel he had undertaken during the last six months. This included (i) visits to Scandinavia: first to Sweden to share in a consultation in Stockholm with Church and Government leaders on the participation of the great Scandinavian folk Churches in the ecumenical movement, and later to Norway to attend the meeting of the Structure Committee in Fredrikstad. This latter visit had been combined with some useful consultations and meetings in Oslo; (ii) a meeting of the Officers in Istanbul where they had been the guests of Metropolitan Meliton; (iii) a visit to the Congo when Pastor Bokeleale had acted as his host, which had enabled him to be present on the occasion when the former Congo Protestant Council became the Church of Christ in Congo, and also to share in a happy and stimulating celebration of the Kimbanguist Church; (iv) attendance at a meeting in Nairobi on the occasion of the union of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and the International Congregational Council, in future to be known as the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational); and following this engagement a visit of four days to South Africa which had involved an average of about 600 miles a day of air travel but which had provided valuable opportunities for consultation with the leaders of both member and non-member churches.

Journeys envisaged in the near future included a short trip to Korea in October with a stop in Japan to fulfil a speaking engagement, after which he would return via

the United States. Later in the year there would be an important visit to Nigeria to attend the first Assembly of the re-united Christian Council under the chairmanship of Sir Louis Mbanefo. Dr. Blake said he was much exercised in mind concerning the brevity of some of these visits, but he felt the usefulness of the contacts made and the value of face to face conversations went far towards making them worth the expenditure of money, time and energy.

e) The Montreux Conference on Development, on which the Executive Committee had taken action at its February meeting, had continued to have a far-reaching effect. The staff were working to prepare for the first meeting of the Commission, a report on which would be presented at Addis Ababa.

f) Generous promises of support for the Bible Portfolio which had been considered at the last meeting had been received and the Staffing Committee would be recommending the appointment of Dr. Hans-Ruedi Weber to this post.

g) Dr. Blake referred to progress and problems in some of the Orthodox jurisdictions as they affected the fellowship of the Orthodox Churches in the World Council's wider fellowship.

h) The situation in the Middle East and the encouragement given by the present talks and cease-fire would be before the Committee under the report of the CCIA and it might be that members would feel it appropriate to issue a statement on the situation.

i) Later in the meeting Dr. Vischer would be reporting on the work of the Joint Working Group. There was increasing participation of the Roman Catholic Church in the activities of the Council and the implications of this, partly on financial grounds, would need to be considered.

j) Dr. Blake paid tribute to the work of the staff : all grades had acted helpfully and constructively in facing the problems which presented themselves. Some difficulties were caused by the rapid growth in numbers and the inevitable changes which accompanied this, but he had no doubt that all outstanding problems were capable of solution. In conclusion Dr. Blake said that though

he did not belittle the problems and complexities of the present situation, he was confident that they could be met and overcome if we followed the call of Jesus Christ and were faithful in witnessing to him. "Unless the Lord build the house they labour in vain who build it...Unless the Lord watches over the city the watchman stays awake in vain."

4. In memoriam

Dr. D.T. Niles

The death of Dr. D.T. Niles of Ceylon means that the ecumenical movement has lost a leader who has played a decisive role in its life during the last thirty years. He came into the movement as a young man and his gift of leadership was soon recognised so that he became one of the presidents of the first World Conference of Christian Youth in 1939. At the opening service of the first Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam in 1948, he preached a sermon which set the spiritual tone for that great meeting. He chaired the Youth department of the World Council of Churches and the World's Student Christian Federation. He helped greatly in laying the foundations for the World Council's work in the field of evangelism. He played an important part in the setting up one of the first regional ecumenical bodies, that is the East Asia Christian Conference, and became its first General Secretary, later its Chairman. Through his constant emphasis on the selfhood of the younger churches and his critical analysis of westernising tendencies, he made a strong contribution to the elaboration of a more truly ecumenical conception of missions. When Martin Luther King who had been invited to preach the opening sermon at the Uppsala Assembly was assassinated, Dr. Niles was asked to replace him. In view of his record of service it was most natural that this Assembly appointed him to serve as a President of the World Council of Churches.

Two great concerns dominated his life, the concern for unity and the concern for the evangelistic witness. He worked without ceasing for Church unity in Ceylon and also advocated the cause of unity with passion and convincing power to the Churches of other countries. He had the charisma of the evangelist bringing his biblical message in a convincing and very direct manner to audiences, especially audiences of students and young people in all parts of the world.

Thus his life has reflected in a remarkably clear way the true spirit of the Ecumenical movement and we are deeply grateful for having had this man of God among our leaders.

Bishop E. S. Reed

Ernest Reed became a member of the Central and Executive Committees and Chairman of the Finance Committee in July 1968. The wisdom of those appointments, the richness of the contribution which he could bring to the work of the World Council and the commitment with which he accepted those new responsibilities very rapidly became clear. The wisdom, experience and understanding which he demonstrated as Chairman of the Finance Committee at a time when difficult problems had to be faced and in the Executive Committee discussions of such questions as the proposal for the establishment of the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism gave cause for rejoicing and for thankfulness. The warmth of his personality and his outstanding pastoral qualities led to the establishment of deeply appreciated personal friendship.

His death less than two years after his appointment leaves us with a deep sense of loss - both of an Executive Committee member who had brought and clearly would bring a valuable contribution, and of a friend - but also of gratitude to God for his life and service.

Dr. Daisuke Kitagawa

The Executive Committee places on record its deep appreciation for the life and work of Daisuke Kitagawa who died of a heart attack on March 1970. Dr. Kitagawa served the World Council with distinction on two occasions. From 1956 to 1962 he was associate secretary in the Department on Church and Society where he played an important role in the ecumenical study programme on Rapid Social Change and later in the study on Racial and Ethnic Tensions. His previous experience as a pastor among Japanese internees during the war in the USA, his extensive travels around the world, his speeches and writings, and particularly his reconciling personality were appreciated by all. In June 1964 he served as chairman of the ecumenical consultation on "Christians and Race Relations in Southern Africa" in Kitwe, Zambia, which brought together sixty churchmen and leaders of liberation movements throughout Southern Africa. After some years of service with the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA, Dr. Kitagawa returned in 1968 to the World Council as secretary for Urban and Industrial Mission in the Division of World Mission and Evangelism. He also greatly contributed towards the formation of an international Christian association for the

care of seafarers. He brought to his new duties his characteristic qualities of untiring work, keen insight, a deep concern for human dignity and justice, and an extraordinary gift for friendship and pastoral care. We are profoundly grateful for this truly ecumenical servant of God.

5. Report of Joint Working Group

Dr. Lukas Vischer reported verbally on relationships with the Roman Catholic Church and the work of the Joint Working Group. After some discussion of the report it was agreed that Dr. Payne, Bishop Sarkissian, Dr. von Weizsäcker, Dr. Nissiotis and Dr. Vischer be asked to prepare a statement for inclusion in the minutes. This was presented by Dr. Payne at a later session, and after discussion and amendment was adopted as follows:

The Executive Committee heard a report on the progress of the work of the Joint Working Group. It notes:

- that a third official report of the Joint Working Group is being prepared to be submitted to the Central Committee at its next meeting in Addis-Ababa.

- that the Study on Roman Catholic membership in the World Council of Churches is proceeding but that the report is not yet completed and will probably not be ready for publication at the time of the next meeting of the Central Committee.

- that the issue of membership will be discussed by the Roman Catholic Church but that a decision is not likely to be taken in the near future; Before taking a decision the Roman Catholic Church is likely to consult the Episcopal conferences in the various countries.

- that the present structures of collaboration with the Roman Catholic Church may continue for some time to come.

The notable expansion of collaboration has been very welcome. It raises the question of the general policy to be adopted by the World Council of Churches in its dealings with the Roman Catholic Church. Obviously, the present situation is somewhat anomalous. As it has been repeatedly stated, the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches are not comparable entities; while on the one side there is a Church, on the other side there is a fellowship of churches. Can a Church be a counter-part to a fellowship of Churches? Should it not rather be a particip-

ant in the fellowship? Can the present increase of collaboration be further expanded without the nature of the World Council of Churches as a fellowship of Churches being obscured?

The Executive Committee feels that the following three considerations should be kept in mind:

1. The nature of the World Council of Churches as a fellowship of Churches needs to be clearly affirmed in all discussions and negotiations with the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Any structures through which the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches collaborate as equal partners should be regarded as temporary and exploratory. The aim should be rather to achieve fuller participation of the Roman Catholic Church in the World Council of Churches, and ultimately membership. Should it prove impossible to achieve this goal, further collaboration on parallel lines may become more difficult. In any case, when collaboration in new areas is established, structures should be devised which give the fullest possible expression to the nature of the World Council of Churches. Instead of organising collaboration on a bilateral basis, Roman Catholics should rather be invited to participate in programmes which remain under the auspices of the World Council of Churches. This consideration must also be taken into account when the continuation of SODEPAX will be discussed.

3. As the relations with the Roman Catholic Church are entering a new stage it is important to provide the constituency of the World Council of Churches with fuller information and to involve it in preparing the way to the future. In particular, the Executive Committee recommends:

   a) that in addition to the Third Official Report, an oral report should be given to the Central Committee on the present state of relations;

   b) that together with the Third Report, a letter should be addressed to the member churches by the General Secretariat after the Central Committee explaining the present situation in some detail;

   c) that the Structure Committee include in its report some considerations on the implications of developing relations with the Roman Catholic Church for the World Council of Churches' structure.

d) that the importance be recognised of local contacts wherever these are possible, in view of the influence they can exercise on the ultimate resolution of relationship at the highest level.

6. Report of Structure Committee

Dr. Blake said that Bishop Mathews, Chairman of the Structure Committee, had asked him to say that any comments or advice the Executive Committee wished to offer on the draft report now before the meeting would be gratefully taken into account. The report had been drafted on the basis of discussion at the meeting of the Structure Committee in Fredrikstad and would be considered at the next meeting of the Committee at the beginning of October.

A. The Assembly (paragraphs 18 - 47).

Mr. Thomsen recalled that the first draft of the Structure Committee's report on the Assembly had been considered by the Executive at its February meeting. During the ensuing discussion it was AGREED to recommend to the Structure Committee -

a) that the following alteration be made to the second paragraph of Section II, paragraph 19: "It should normally refrain from taking decisions on details of policy and administration which would be more usefully and accurately done by the Central Committee";

b) that the word "proper" be deleted from the fifth line of Section IV, paragraph 33b;

c) that in the appendix describing the distribution of delegates according to their status, where the numbers are uneven the Church should be free to elect a majority of laymen or clergy, as desired.

A number of questions were raised regarding the statistical basis on which the distribution of delegates to the Assembly was proposed. Mr. Barbey said the proposals had been worked out in collaboration with a statistical expert and explained the methods by which the results were reached. The Committee still felt unclear and Mr. Barbey was asked to work out in detail a hypothetical case showing exactly how the results were reached. In the meantime it was AGREED that the proposed method of allocation might be followed.

B. The Major Programme Units of the WCC.

The Committee turned to a discussion of the administrative structure, attention being focussed on paragraphs 65-115, dealing with the creation of three major programme units. There were some positive reactions to the general conception behind the scheme, but the debate was mainly centred on the proposed Unit I - Unity in Faith and Mission. Though opinion was not unanimously adverse it was clear that there was considerable uneasiness lest Faith and Order should lose its identity if the proposed integration with the Division of World Mission and Evangelism was carried through. This was not confined to the Orthodox members of the Committee though they expressed very strongly the view that such a step would lead to a loss of confidence among the Orthodox churches, and it was suggested that it would change the whole character of the Council. On the other hand there were those who thought that equally strong arguments could be voiced in relation to the Division of World Mission and Evangelism. Insufficient attention had been paid to the historical factors involved and the part played by the Commissions to which both Faith and Order and DWME were traditionally related. The question of the viability of the Units from the point of view of administration was also raised. Suggestions for various possible alternative groupings were made during the course of the discussion but none of these reached the point of agreement. It was felt that the logic which had led the Structure Committee to put forward these proposals was obscured by the way in which they were presented. Too much emphasis was laid upon the theological arguments. It was urged that an orbital structure on the lines envisaged in the present draft should be devised, but that there should be less emphasis upon the vertical structure and more upon the kind of horizontal coordination which would ensure that all the parts of the Council, whatever form of organization was adopted, were as closely integrated as possible. It was pointed out that an attempt had been made by the Structure Committee to deal with this need in section "E" of the report dealing with Administrative Structure, particularly in paragraphs 57-61. Stress was laid upon the need to ensure that proposals for a new structure should be flexible and should provide sufficient time for their implications to be worked out.

The Committee did not come to any specific recommendations but it was agreed that a record of the discussion should be forwarded to the Structure Committee.

Other suggestions for procedure included

(a) that the SEG should consider the proposals again and make such recommendations to the Structure Committee as might be agreed upon;

(b) that members of the Executive Committee should receive copies of the final report of the Structure Committee as soon as possible after the October meeting so that they might have the opportunity of discussing the proposals with some of those who would be at the meeting in Addis Ababa;

(c) that further attention be given to the proposed revision of the Constitution and Rules;

(d) that the report should contain as full a statement as possible of the financial implications of the proposals;

(e) that careful consideration be given to the form in which the proposals were formulated for presentation to Central Committee.

Note: The record of the discussion is being sent to the members of the Structure Committee and, for information, to the members of the Executive Committee.

7. Future Meeting Places

A. The Fifth Assembly.

Mr. Thomsen presented a report on visits he had made to Japan, Indonesia and the Lebanon to examine the available facilities should it be decided to hold the Fifth Assembly in any of these places. After a full discussion of the report it was AGREED -

a) that in view of the difficulty of making a final decision concerning the meeting place of the Fifth Assembly owing to uncertainty about world conditions in 1975, the Executive Committee asks the Central Committee to give it power to make a final decision, being guided by the following considerations:

(i) relationships with the member churches of the Council in the area;

(ii) availability of the necessary accommodation and technical facilities;

(iii) the need to ensure that local conditions will be such as to enable the Assembly to deal with its necessary business;

(iv) the cost of the meeting, including travel, accommodation and the provision of facilities;

(v) possible implications for the Christian community.

b) that the Executive Committee inform the Central Committee that the places at present under consideration are Indonesia, Japan and the Lebanon.

B. Executive Committee.

Mr. Thomsen reported as follows on plans for forthcoming meetings of the Executive Committee:

(i) January 7-9, 1971 - in Addis Ababa immediately preceding the Central Committee.

(ii) September 1971. It had been agreed at the last meeting that the September meeting should be held either in USSR or Bulgaria. It was now proposed that the meeting be held in Bulgaria from September 5 to 9 (not 6 to 10 as originally suggested). This was AGREED.

(iii) February 7-11, 1972 - in New Zealand.

(iv) August 11-12, 1972 - in the Netherlands immediately preceding the Central Committee.

C. Central Committee.

Meetings had been fixed, as reported at the February meeting, as follows:

(i) January 10-21, 1971 - in Addis Ababa

(ii) August 13-23, 1972 - in the Netherlands.

8. International Advisory Committee for the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism

Mr. Sjollema presented a report on the first meeting of the International Advisory Committee for the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism, held in Geneva, May 31 - June 3. The meeting had done useful work in considering priorities and deciding on a plan of action. It had been generally agreed that the main aim of the programme should be to find ways and means to express solidarity in word and deed with the racially oppressed. So far the appeal for contributions to the fund had met with a disappointing response and a new drive for income was urgently needed.

Copies of recommendations from the Advisory Committee regarding allocations from the Special Fund were circulated to members of the Executive Committee and it was noted that the allocations proposed covered the immediate distribution of the $200,000 drawn from the World Council's Reserve Fund, the total amount so far received being $278,769.

In introducing the recommendations, Mr. Sjollema underlined that

(a) the International Advisory Committee had acted in conformity with the decisions of the Central Committee meeting in Canterbury. It had set up a special sub-committee to work out the recommendations;

(b) the underlying principle of the fund was that of a transfer of power by the powerful to the powerless;

(c) certain continents (e.g. North America) were not in the list. These would be dealt with in future allocations;

(d) the list includes a number of liberation movements in Southern Africa. All these organisations had given assurances that funds if allocated to them, would not be used for military but for humanitarian purposes only. This was clearly reflected in the projects they had submitted;

(e) as much as possible, the National Councils of Churches or informed church representatives in the areas concerned had been consulted or informed on the applications received;

(f) it was important to note that the Special Fund represents only a minor part of the total Programme to Combat Racism.

The Committee gave careful consideration to the criteria proposed by the Advisory Committee for the allocation of grants (see Appendix I) and examined the list of recipients put forward. Concern was expressed by several members that the funds might be used by some of the more militant organizations for violent purposes, and it was urged that the criteria should state explicitly that this was outside the intention of the fund and grants should not be so used.

Mr. Brash reported that in accordance with the decision of the Divisional Committee of DICARWS, he had consulted his officers in order to ensure that the money from the Divisional reserves would be used for purposes 'consonant with the responsibilities of the Divisional Committee for the stewardship of resources committed to its administration'. Of his five officers three had given a favourable reply; one had not replied. The Divisional Chairman had raised a doubt whether the aims of some of the organizations selected were 'consonant with the general purposes of the Council', but since this aspect had to be judged by the Executive Committee itself Mr. Brash presumed he was free to give the approval of his officers. Mr. Potter said he had consulted the Chairman of his Committee and had received his assent that the proposals were consonant with the general purposes of the DWME. Some anxiety was expressed regarding the future of the programme if the special contributions hoped for were not forthcoming. Mr. Sjollema thought that funds would become available when the appeal became more widely known.

The Executive Committee took action and adopted a comment on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as follows :

1. The Executive Committee received the recommendations by the International Advisory Committee for the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism regarding the distribution of $200,000 out of the $278,769 received so far and accepted its recommendations.

2. The Executive Committee offers the following comments :

   a. The Executive Committee notes with appreciation that the organizations which receive grants have given the assurance that they will not use the amounts received for military purposes but for activities in harmony with the purposes of the World Council of Churches and its Divisions;

   b. The Executive Committee has gone through the criteria and is generally in agreement with them. However, it asks the International Advisory Committee to reword the phrase under (2) of the criteria - "While these grants.." etc. to read as follows :
   "While these grants are made without control of the manner in which they are spent, they are at the same time a commitment of the Programme to Combat Racism to the struggle for economic, social and political justice of these organizations".

   c. The Executive Committee would suggest to the International Advisory Committee to take no. 4 of the criteria very seriously.

9. Applications for Membership

Mr. Barbey presented applications for membership in the World Council of Churches.

A. On this occasion there were applications from four Churches which had recently become autonomous and which had formerly been parts of Churches which were still members of the Council. After discussion it was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED -

> that the Executive Committee recommend to the Central Committee that a church which, with the full consent of the larger church body to which it had belonged, seeks membership in the World Council of Churches, and which fulfils the criteria for membership in the Council, will not need to apply for membership but will be proposed to Central Committee for ratification of the fact that it is a continuing member church.

B. Acting on the above principle, it was agreed to recommend to the Central Committee for ratification the membership of the following churches, which have become autonomous and which seek membership with the full consent of the Churches of which they had formerly been part,

(i) The Church of the Province of Burma whose former membership was through the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon;

(ii) the Church of the Province of Kenya, whose former membership was through the Anglican Province of East Africa;

(iii) The Church of the Province of Tanzania, whose former membership was through the Anglican Province of East Africa;

(iv) The Evangelical Methodist Church of Argentina, until 1969 under the jurisdiction of the United Methodist Church (USA).

C. The Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Barbey recalled that the Executive Committee, at its meeting in February, had agreed to recommend acceptance of the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church to membership subject to a satisfactory statement being received from the Church regarding its relationship

with other member churches of the Council. A satisfactory statement to this effect having been received, it was now proposed that the application be forwarded to the Central Committee. In reply to a question from Metropolitan Nikodim, Mr. Barbey read extracts from correspondence which confirmed that the jurisdiction of the Archbishop extended only to Latvian congregations outside Latvia.

It was proposed, seconded and AGREED to recommend to Central Committee that the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church be accepted for membership in the World Council of Churches in accordance with the rules.

D. Associate Membership.

Mr. Barbey reported that an application for associate membership had been received from the Methodist Evangelical Church in Bolivia. This Church, which had a total constituency of 5000, had become independent in 1968. It was AGREED to recommend to Central Committee that the application for associate membership in the World Council of Churches of the Methodist Evangelical Church in Bolivia, formerly under the jurisdiction of the United Methodist Church in the USA, be ratified.

E. Presbyterian Church in Taiwan.

Dr. Blake reported that a letter had been received from the Moderator and General Secretary of the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan stating that the General Assembly of the Church, meeting on 28 July 1970, had resolved to withdraw from the World Council of Churches. Copies of a draft letter to the Church were in the hands of members, and it was agreed that this be APPROVED.

F. Japanese Orthodox Church.

In reply to a question from Metropolitan Nikodim, Mr. Barbey said that an application for membership in the Council had been received from the Japanese Orthodox Church. A letter had been sent in reply acknowledging the application and asking for the necessary statistical information. This should be received in time for consideration at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Addis Ababa.

10. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

Mr. Niilus spoke to a report on the work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, copies of which had been previously circulated, and which was concerned primarily with the actions of the Twenty-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee which had been held in Geneva, June 19 - 23. The Commission was continuing its policy of collecting and disseminating information and Mr. Niilus pointed out that only as the two-way traffic with local contacts was expanded could this function be adequately fulfilled. He drew special attention to a report on the third consultation on Disarmament and the Concerns of the Churches which had been held in Geneva in July; Dr. Elfan Rees had been responsible for the organization of the meeting and Mr. Niilus expressed warm appreciation of the way in which he had brought it to a successful conclusion, securing the attendance of people of the highest competence in this field. Mr. Niilus touched briefly on the on-going concerns of the Commission, all of which were continuing to receive the careful attention of the staff. There were a number of changes to report in regard to officers and staff. Professor Dr. Ulrich Scheuner had indicated his intention of resigning from the Chairmanship at the time of the next Central Committee, though he would continue to serve as a Commissioner. Following the closure of the London office, the Rev. Alan Booth had accepted an appointment as Director of Christian Aid with the British Council of Churches. He had been a valuable member of the CCIA team and would be greatly missed. Mr. Dominique Micheli had recently indicated that he did not wish his name to go forward for re-appointment and he had now accepted a responsible position with another international organization. He had served with CCIA for fifteen years and his diplomatic contacts within and outside the United Nations and its specialized agencies had been a great asset to the Commission. Canon Burgess Carr had joined the staff on transfer from DICARWS, and Dr. Howard Schomer had accepted a short-term appointment with CCIA, dealing particularly with the difficult problems of Indochina.

a) Middle East.

Mr. Niilus asked for endorsement of a statement on the Middle East, a draft of which was before the Committee. This was considered and amended, and adopted as follows:

It was RESOLVED -

> that the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches takes note of the recent favourable developments in attempts to settle the Middle East Conflict through peaceful negotiations rather than by force of arms. We are especially heartened that States in the area have accepted

the Plan proposed by the U.S.A. and supported by the U.S.S.R. as a starting point of discussion thus providing the occasion for the reactivation of Ambassador Jarring's Mission.

In these circumstances we would affirm that:

a) The initial negotiations among the parties involved under the aegis of Ambassador Jarring should be continued un-interrupted;

b) The time limit agreed upon for the "cease-fire" should not be an inhibiting factor upon Ambassador Jarring's mission;

c) Any agreed solution should be reached in the fullest possible collaboration with all the affected parties in the area, and

d) that such a solution should involve guarantees that protect and ensure the rights and legitimate aspirations of all the peoples and nations in the area.

The Executive Committee calls upon all Christians to support this new initiative for peace within the framework of the United Nations, and to pray ardently for its success.

b) Greece.

Dr. Payne reported on a visit to the Archbishop of Athens in which he had been accompanied by the Rev. J. Maury and Mr. D. Micheli. They had been received with great kindness and had had very frank conversations with the Archbishop and with other Church leaders. Dr. Payne reported briefly and confidentially on the content of these conversations.

c) Nigeria.

Mr. Brash said that the rehabilitation programme in Nigeria was the largest single programme in the history of DICARWS. An amount exceeding $3,000,000 had been reached and it was hoped that the fund would reach four million dollars within two years. It was cause for great thanksgiving that to a very large extent the whole country and its needs was thought of as a unity; the programme was automatically sub-divided but there was every evidence that the rivalries and enmities of the war years were rapidly disappearing.

The Director of the Church Relief Programme in Nigeria had invited three of the DICARWS Committee members to visit Nigeria in June and this had led to a great increase in confidence and understanding. Canon Burgess Carr filled out the background picture of the present situation in Nigeria. The All Africa Conference of Churches had played an active role in bringing about an understanding between the churches at the close of hostilities and the Christian Council had now been reunited under the chairmanship of Sir Louis Mbanefo, with Dr. Ibiam as Chairman of the Relief Committee in the East Central State. Many problems still remained to be solved but Canon Carr felt that the future was promising.

During the discussion which followed concern was expressed about the situation in the Sudan and the effect on public opinion of the way in which this was reported in the press. Mr. Niilus assured the Committee that a close watch was being kept on the situation, and CCIA would initiate any action which might become desirable. There was also discussion of a report on Indochina which had been circulated with the CCIA documents. The Director pointed out, and the Chairman endorsed it, that this report had been intended only to inform members of the concerns which the CCIA-DICARWS task force on Indochina had had under its purview and was not intended to lead to any action by the Committee.

It was AGREED that the report of the Commission be received.

11. Plans for the programme of Central Committee, Addis Ababa.

A. Worship.

Bishop Sarkissian said that it had not been possible for the Committee on Worship to arrange a meeting but there had been opportunities for consultation and he was therefore able to present a report outlining the plans proposed (see Appendix II). Bishop Sarkissian undertook to bear in mind during further consideration of the worship programme the following points made in the ensuing discussion:

(a) The need for full involvement of the local churches;

(b) The question of holding an open Communion Service during the course of the meeting;

(c) The need to keep the main theme clearly in view in the arrangements for worship;

(d) The inclusion of some African forms of worship.

Dr. Thomas suggested that between now and the meeting in Addis Ababa some of the experimental forms of worship might be tried out in Geneva.

It was AGREED -

a) that the interim report of the Worship Committee be accepted;

b) that the Committee be given power to coopt additional members.

B. The World Council of Churches and Dialogue with Men of Other Faiths.

Dr. Samartha spoke to a draft document under the title "The World Council of Churches and Men of Other Faiths", which would form the basic topic for discussion at Addis Ababa. This had been based on a working paper prepared at a consultation in Zurich in May 1970 and had later been revised in the light of discussions with staff members in Geneva. Attention was drawn to the omission of the word "dialogue" from the title of the paper and it was agreed that this should be reinstated. There followed a detailed discussion of the text of the paper during which various comments and criticisms were made. Dr. Samartha said he felt that the discussion indicated that the concern reflected by four groups of people should be borne in mind:

(a) Those who felt that dialogue was a new and more subtle tool of mission;

(b) Those who felt that it was a betrayal of mission and that by entering into dialogue the command to proclaim the Gospel was diluted;

(c) Those who felt that dialogue might lead to syncretism, and

(d) Those who felt that the pressures of secularization were such that dialogue with men of other faiths was obsolete.

There was a general feeling that the main line of the paper was in accordance with the mandate which had been given to Dr. Samartha and it was AGREED that he be authorized to revise the document in accordance with the comments made during the discussion for presentation to Central Committee.

12. The Humanum Studies.

Canon Jenkins presented a paper, copies of which were in the hands of members, on the basis, shape and methods of the Humanum Studies, together with details of the work on which he had been engaged since July 1969, in cooperation with the various departments and staff members involved in the studies. Canon Jenkins raised some questions concerning the future of the studies on which he asked for the advice of the Committee. There followed a substantial discussion in which most of the members took part. Dr. Thomas, in summing up the discussion, said that among the main points which had emerged were the following:

(a) The Executive agrees with Canon Jenkins' suggestion of rejecting for the time being the notion of one schematic study on anthropology.

(b) But it does not accept the alternative suggestion of concentration on consultations of theologians on the nature and methods of theology, though this may be taken up at a later stage.

(c) The Executive is generally of the opinion that the work Dr. Jenkins is doing of being at the service of different divisions and departments and raising questions regarding man should be continued. But it would be worthwhile exploring the meaning of the humanum as criterion in some specific situations or areas where men have to reach decisions in our complex technical society, e.g. the contribution which Canon Jenkins could make in building the criterion of humanum for the medical profession. In this context, it may be good if Dr. Jenkins could concentrate on some situations one after the other.

(d) The Executive generally approves the theme "Towards one new man in Jesus Christ" to Dr. Jenkins' presentation at the Central Committee in Addis Ababa; since the present situation was characterised both by the emergence of the sense of the universal man and by the enhancement and the sense of historical particular selfhood, e.g. nation, race, class, culture and sex, the relation between the universal and the particular in Jesus Christ should find special emphasis.

Canon Jenkins said that some of these questionswere receiving attention and that in pursuing the study he would bear in mind the points raised. A fuller and more detailed report would be presented to the Central Committee in Addis Ababa.

13. Appointment of Advisers under 30 to the Central Committee meeting, Addis Ababa.

Dr. Blake recalled the decision taken at Canterbury that not less than 15 and not more than 30 men and women under the age of 30 should be invited to attend the next meeting of the

Central Committee as Advisers. An invitation had been sent to the member churches in October 1969 asking them to send in nominations, and in response 17 names representing 14 countries had been received. The question of financing the attendance of such youth advisers was raised, and Mr. Northam said this had been considered by the Finance Sub-Committee in relation to the Travel Assistance Fund. Mr. Northam read the relevant extracts from the minute of the Finance Sub-Committee (for the full text see paras 39 and 40, page 39). The Finance Sub-Committee had considered the question of youth representation in the light of a decision made at the recent Officers Meeting that in the present state of the General Budget and the Travel Assistance Fund it would not be possible to maintain the policy adopted in relation to the Canterbury Meeting, i.e. that no member of Central Committee should be prevented from attending by lack of the necessary financial resources. After serious discussion of the financial problem presented, it was AGREED -

> that in view of the instruction given to the Executive Committee by the Central Committee at its meeting in Canterbury regarding the appointment of Advisers under 30 to Addis Ababa, authorization be given for an expenditure of from $5,000 to $7,000 towards the travel costs involved.

The Committee then considered the list of nominations so far received and note was taken of further names proposed by members of the Committee. It was AGREED -

> that the Officers be authorized to decide on the names of youth advisers to be invited to attend the next meeting of Central Committee, the hope being expressed that further consideration would be given to the possibility of securing a good balance, and especially representation from African Countries.

14. Report on the Exploratory Conference on Technology and the Future of Man and Society.

Mr. Abrecht drew attention to a report on the Exploratory Conference on Technology and the Future of Man and Society, held in Geneva under the chairmanship of Professor S. L. Parmar, June 28 to July 4. In the discussion which followed there was general recognition of the challenge to the churches presented by modern science and technology and the report was warmly welcomed as a useful beginning to a study of the problems involved. It was pointed out that although it had been possible to finance the exploratory conference in Geneva under agreed Programme Project procedures, the financial response so far had been disappointing. Mr. Abrecht said that during the year 1969/70 grants totalling $ 45,000 had been received and he hoped that as an out-

come of the Exploratory Conference further monies would be forthcoming including grants from trusts and foundations. The Committee noted that instead of the three-year programme originally authorized a five-year programme was now proposed culminating in a major world conference of about 250 participants. It was felt that it would be wiser to postpone a decision on the extension of the programme until the position regarding finance was clearer, and it was AGREED that the matter be further discussed at the meetings in Addis Ababa.

15. Report on Faith and Order.

Dr. Lukas Vischer presented a report on the work of Faith and Order during the period since the last meeting of the Committee.

a) The Working Committee had agreed on the theme of the meeting of the Commission which was to take place at Louvain from August 2-13, 1971. The title agreed upon was "The Unity of the Church and the Unity of Mankind". The Commission would be divided into five sections, each dealing with one aspect of this theme, and opportunity would also be given for each group to look at one or two of the main studies being carried on by Faith and Order. The question of the programme to be carried out following the Commission meeting would also be considered.

b) Consultation on Church Union Negotiations.

Faith and Order had organized an international consultation on Church Union Negotiations; this had taken place at Limuru (Kenya) in April. In view of the increasing common agenda of united churches and union committees the consultation had resolved to invite the World Council to agree to accept the appointment of a staff person whose time would be given to this matter. The consultation had urged united churches, union committees, and through them the negotiating churches, to help to secure the necessary resources to finance an appointment.

It was AGREED -

> that the Executive Committee note the request of the Consultation on Church Union Negotiations to approve the appointment of a WCC staff person who would give full time to the increasing common agenda of united churches and union committees, and authorize the Faith and Order Secretariat to take steps to find such a person, on the understanding that the necessary financial resources are forthcoming.

c) Fixed Date for Easter.

Dr. Vischer recalled the responsibility laid on the Commission on Faith and Order to undertake a study of the possibility of fixing a common date for Easter. At the invitation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate a group of specialists had met at Chambésy, Geneva, from March 16-20, 1970. All major Christian traditions holding differing views on the matter were represented, and the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity had sent a number of consultants. The consultation had come to the conclusion that there were two possibilities, either to fix Easter on a certain date in the month of April or to reach a common movable date. In view of the difficulty of achieving agreement among all churches at this stage, it had drawn up a statement of procedure (see Appendix III). Dr. Vischer asked for authority to communicate the report to member churches and to urge them to make known their position on this matter. Dr. Payne suggested that it might be well to send it also to Governments. It was AGREED -

> that the Secretariat on Faith and Order be authorized to communicate to the member churches of the World Council of Churches and to interested Governments the report on the question of a fixed date for Easter agreed at the Chambésy consultation.

16. Report of Division of World Mission and Evangelism.

The Rev. Philip Potter spoke to the report on the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, copies of which had been previously circulated. He referred with deep regret to the serious loss to the Division in the sudden death of Dr. Dai Kitagawa, and to the fact that Mr. Hank Crane had been ill during the whole of the period under review.

1) Studies.

Dr. Thomas Wieser (seconded by the NCCCUSA to coordinate and stimulate study and discussions on the theme for the CWME meeting in 1972 - Salvation Today) had taken up his duties in April in New York and had been in Geneva since July. It was hoped that papers on this theme would be published from time to time. An outstanding event had been the consultation at Ajaltoun (near Beirut), 16-25 March, on the Dialogue with Men of Living Faiths. The consultation had included among its 40 members some Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim scholars, and this experiment in bringing Christians and men of other faiths together

in intimate dialogue had proved to be most effective. Studies on the Role of Christians in Changing Institutions were being carried on under the leadership of the Rev. Steven Mackie, and of the 15 Task Forces projected at least 8 would be under way by the end of the present year. Dr. Walter Hollenweger continued to work with groups in Europe on the follow-up of the studies in the Missionary Structure of the Congregation.

2) Ecumenical Sharing of Personnel.

A meeting of the committee on the Ecumenical Sharing of Personnel had been held early in June and some significant proposals had emerged. This had been sent to interested groups and persons for further comment and would be discussed at a joint session of the DICARWS and DWME committees in November.

3) The emphasis of the Division on Joint Action for Mission had been given a new thrust in an informal consultation of churches and mission agencies at work in Rhodesia. This had been arranged in cooperation with DICARWS and a number of other units of the Council had been represented at the meeting. The consultation, which had included representatives from Rhodesia itself and from some of the mission boards with work there, had wrestled with some of the difficult problems arising out of the present situation.

4) Sponsored agencies.

The Theological Education Fund had now completed its second mandate and was now entering into a third period of work. Dr. James Hopewell had completed on 31 August ten years of distinguished service with the Commission, during the last five years of which he had been its Director.

The Christian Literature Fund Committee had met in June and $522,438 had been allocated for 32 projects. One major grant was for the creation of a Features Service for Africa, including the training of African journalists, to be carried out in connection with the AACC Training Centre in Nairobi. This agency would now become the Agency for Christian Literature Development and would be working closely with the World Association of Christian Communication in London.

The Christian Medical Commission had been active in drawing together people engaged in medical work in a number of countries, and in every instance there had

been Roman Catholic participation. The Exploratory Committee had been investigating the possibility of Roman Catholic participation in the Commission and a proposal would be before the DICARWS and DWME Committees in November. The Medical Commission had also been involved in theological thinking about the Church's Healing Ministry and the University of Birmingham had offered to do some special work in this field through Dr. Lambourne.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

17. New York Office.

Dr. Eugene Smith reported on the steps which had been taken, in concurrent action with the United States Conference for the WCC, to achieve reductions in expenditure in the New York Office. This had involved the following steps:

(a) The retirement of Miss Eleanor Kent Browne, who had already served a year and a half beyond the normal WCC retirement age for women. Her forty years of service had been notable for commitment, competence and the number of persons to whom she had given personal care far beyond the line of duty. She would continue as a consultant to the Executive Secretary in New York through 31 January 1971. The duties hitherto carried by Miss Browne would be distributed among remaining members of the staff.

(b) The position of Information Secretary had been closed and the engagement of Miss Faith Pomponio had terminated on 1 September. Part of the information service had been transferred to Geneva, part would be discontinued, and part would be carried by Mr. Charles Lutz.

(c) A special committee composed of the American members of the divisional committees of DWME and DICARWS, meeting with Mr. Potter in New York, had recommended the discontinuation of the Mission and Service office in the summer of 1971. There still remained, however, a need for new patterns of liaison between Geneva, churches in other countries and the mission and service agencies in the United States. Dr. Smith paid tribute to the experience and competence which the Rev. Valdo Galland had brought to this office during his period of service. Other economy measures had included a reduction in the floor space occupied and in the number of other employees by seven - four full time and three part time - over the period July 1969 to July 1971. In

making this report Dr. Smith referred to the serious decline in financial giving to the ecumenical movement. This was bound to affect the income of the World Council and it was essential that means be found of keeping the concerns of the Council before the Churches in the United States.

In receiving the report the Committee expressed its appreciation of the action taken by Dr. Smith to meet the request for reductions in expenditure.

18. Integration of the World Council of Christian Education with the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Young outlined the course of the negotiations which had taken place in the Joint Negotiating Group set up by the WCC and the World Council of Christian Education. This group had prepared a plan for the integration of the WCCE into the Division of Ecumenical Action based on the report of the Frankfurt meeting of the Structure Committee. In the light of the new proposals produced at Fredrikstad a special meeting of the Joint Negotiating Committee had been held in London at the beginning of June and had been able to agree on a revised plan, copies of which were in the hands of the Executive Committee. The plan had been approved by the Board of Managers of the WCCE and would now go forward to the Addis Ababa Central Committee after it had been presented to the Structure Committee in October. Should the present plan of the Structure Committee for the proposed Unit III on Education and Communication for Renewal be drastically revised, it would probably be necessary for the Plan for Integration to be amended.

It was AGREED -

a) that the Executive Committee receive the proposed Plan for the Integration of the World Council of Christian Education with the World Council of Churches;

b) that action on the Plan for Integration be deferred until the next meeting of the Executive Committee in Addis Ababa when the final report of the Structure Committee will be available.

19. Report on the Department of Communication

Dr. van den Heuvel recalled that when he had been invited to leave the Youth Department to take up his present post in what had been the Department of Information, that department had been enlarged by the addition of the Publication and Translation sections and had been renamed the Department of Communication. The question of achieving real communication with the member churches and those at present outside the ecumenical movement, and between the different World Council divisions, still remains a pre-occupation of the World Council of Churches as a whole. It was for this reason he had welcomed the suggestion to include Communication within the proposed Unit III. He felt that this would present an opportunity for genuine two-way communication within the Council and between the Council and the constituency. Dr. van den Heuvel drew attention to the work carried on by the Department, as outlined in the report that had been circulated to members. The Ecumenical Press Service was now issued in both a weekly and a monthly edition and a favourable response had been received to this experiment. Other sections of the Department continued to render good service in their various fields. Changes among staff included the departure of Miss Claudette Marquet to take up pastoral work with her own church, and the appointment of a French-speaking Swiss in the person of Miss Jeanne Lovis as her successor. With the help of the Scholarships Department a trainee from Madagascar has been secured for one year to give special attention to French-speaking Africa. The staff of the Translation Section had been enlarged with a view to meeting the increasing demands upon its services, the budget for this being met by the allocation of the cost between all the units of the Council. Dr. Walter Müller-Römheld had left the Publications Section at the end of March and Mr. Martin Conway would be joining the staff before the end of September. It had also been hoped that a Japanese staff member seconded by the Disciples of Christ (USA) would be available to help Mr. John Taylor in the Visual Arts Section, but this arrangement had fallen through.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

20. Coordination of Studies

Mr. Abrecht reported on measures which were being taken in an attempt to secure better coordination between the various major study programmes of the Council. A Staff Advisory Group on Studies had been set up consisting of 25 to 30 people involved in the various programmes. A group of this size could obviously not meet with any frequency and an executive group comprising about eight people had been constituted which met every six weeks. Dr. Blake was chairman of this group and he himself its vice-chairman. The Advisory Group had the aim of securing administrative cooperation with a view (a) to avoiding duplication and to achieving maximum staff participation across departments; (b) the sharing of information regarding studies; (c) to ensure that funds were spent in the wisest way possible. In Mr. Abrecht's opinion some progress had been made in this coordination and the situation was better than it had been a year ago. There was also some difficulty concerning the Humanum study. So far it was not clear how this concern related to the individual studies which were already under way. It was important that some satisfactory method of coordination should be devised, though it was difficult to see how this could be combined with the necessary freedom for individual exploration and experiment. He hoped that by the time of the Central Committee in Addis Ababa a constructive plan for study coordination might be available.

Dr. Blake drew attention to the proposals in the Structure Report concerning the Staff Executive Group indicating that it was hoped to provide some more satisfactory method of coordination. In the meantime, until the new structure had been decided probably this study coordination should remain a responsibility of the General Secretary.

21. Report of Finance Sub-Committee

In the absence of Lord March, Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee, Mr. Northam presented the Committee's report. This is printed below together with the relevant actions of the Executive Committee :

I. Remembrance of Bishop Ernest Reed

1. The Finance Sub-Committee opened its meeting with an act of remembrance of Bishop Ernest Reed, who had been Chairman of the Finance Committee until his death very shortly after the last meeting.

II. Appointment of Chairman

2. The Finance Sub-Committee elected Lord March as Chairman of the present meeting.

III. General Budget activities

a) Final accounts for 1969

3. It was forecast last February that, after taking account of the special German contribution of $ 54,486 and of the balance of $ 35,088 on the Special Reserve, there would probably be a net deficit of the order of magnitude of $ 30,000 on General Budget operations to December 31,1969. The final amount of the net deficit was $22,739. That net deficit has been carried forward to be covered from income in subsequent years.

b) General Budget 1970

4. The Executive Committee last February approved a General Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,500,000. This decision was taken notwithstanding the fact that income was estimated at $ 1,223,000, implying a deficit of $ 277,000, in view of the willingness expressed by the Evangelical Church in Germany to seek to make a special grant of DM 1,000,000 ($ 272,500) to complete the financing of the budget.

5. The Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany has requested the Landeskirchen to contribute towards the provision of this special grant of DM 1,000,000. The first DM 300,000 have been received in Geneva and further gifts to raise this total to DM 670,000 are now fully assured. No Landeskirche has given a negative reply and a substantial proportion of the Landeskirchen have not yet acted. It is not yet possible to estimate what the final amount will be but there is good reason to hope that most if not all of DM 1,000,000 will be received.

6. An examination of expenditure for the first half of 1970 suggests that expenditure for the full year will be very near full budget level and, indeed, that careful control will be necessary to make sure that it does not exceed budget level. The Finance Sub-Committee received proposals for some revision of the 1970 budget,

maintaining the total of $ 1,500,000 and providing $ 60,500 for contingencies - a reduction of $ 2,000 by comparison with the original budget.

The revised budget did not, however, provide for one particular problem. The difficulty of budgeting the expenses of CCIA in view of the uncertainty as to staffing and programme was noted last February. Final expenses might exceed the original budget by as much as $ 25,000 and, with other unforeseen problems, might fully absorb the provision for Contingencies.

7. Until very recently, it appeared that it might be possible to close the 1970 accounts without deficit, except if the special contribution from Germany should prove to be less than DM 1,000,000. Within the last two weeks, however, a further deterioration of the situation has become known. It is extremely difficult to estimate the amount which the member churches in the USA will find it possible to contribute in 1970. Revised estimates have been prepared and suggest that whereas the earlier estimates assumed contributions in 1970 equal to those in 1969, the actual contributions in 1970 may be lower than the 1969 contributions by perhaps $ 43,000.

8. It therefore now appears that there might be a deficit of $ 25-75,000 on the 1970 accounts. It will be necessary to add the final 1970 deficit to the net deficit of $ 22,739 brought forward from 1969. The many uncertainties in the situation make forecasting excessively difficult. The Central Committee authorised the Executive Committee to adopt the 1970 General Budget provided that the level of the budget and reasonable forecasts of resources be such that there will not be an accumulated deficit on General Budget operations to the end of 1970 greater than $ 100,000.

9. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend

> that approval be given for the suggested revised General Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,500,000 on the understanding that, on the basis of reasonable forecasts of resources, it is not foreseen that this will result in an accumulated deficit on General Budget operations to the end of 1970 greater than $ 100,000.

It was AGREED that the above recommendation be adopted.

c) General Budget 1971

10. Recognizing that the size and content of the 1971 General Budget will depend on decisions taken at this Executive Committee meeting, the Finance Sub-Committee was agreed that the presentation of a detailed 1971 General Budget must be deferred until the Central Committee meeting next January.

11. The Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany has been informed that the World Council will have very acute financial problems next year unless a special German contribution can again be provided and the Council has expressed a willingness to examine this possibility. Special contributions from Germany cannot, however, be a permanent element of the financial support of the work. It has therefore been suggested that the special contribution in 1971 might be one half of the amount of the contribution requested for 1970 - i.e. DM 500,000 ($ 136,000) and that the assurance should be given that the balance between current income and expenditure will be restored by January 1, 1972. The possibility of making a special contribution of DM 500,000 is under consideration by the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany.

12. An estimate of income for 1971 made last May was as follows :

	1969 (actual)	1970 (est'd.)	1971 (est'd.)
Member church contr.	$1,096,403	1,120,000	1,150,000
Interest	72,118	58,000	50,000
Travel Subsidy Fund	69,800	45,000	65,000
DICARWS for CC mtg.	25,000	-	35,000
Special Cont. Racism	-	25,000	25,000
	$ 1,263,321	1,248,000	1,325,000

Thus, if a special German contribution of $136,000 (DM 500.000) is received, income might total about $ 1,460,000.

13. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the estimated expenditure in 1971 for the maintenance of the presently planned staff, programme and activities, after careful review and the application of all possible economies and reductions, was $ 1,625,000. These figures thus implied a deficit of about $ 165,000.

14. The above income estimates were, however, based on the assumption that the contributions of member churches in the USA would continue in 1970 and 1971 at about the same level as the 1969 contributions. It is now estimated that contributions in 1970 may decline by about $ 43,000 by comparison with the 1969 level and that there may be a further decline of about $ 6,000 in 1971. If these forecasts prove sound, then the deficit on 1971 operations would be $ 50,000 higher. The Finance Sub-Committee recognised that any deficit on 1971 operations would have to be added to any net deficit brought forward from 1969/70.

15. Recognising that the General Secretary's suggestions to the Executive Committee were based on estimates made prior to the receipt of the information in the foregoing paragraph, that there are still many uncertainties and that the Central Committee will be meeting in four months time, it was agreed to advise the Executive Committee that :

> in the judgement of the Finance Sub-Committee, it is necessary to adopt measures to reduce staff and/or programme in order to effect economies of at least $ 165,000 in expenditure under the General Budget in 1971 by comparison with the expenditure which would be incurred if the presently planned staff and programme were fully maintained.

d) Further outlook

16. If the minimum needs for 1971 for the maintenance of the present programme amount to $ 1,625,000 and if only 3% is added for inflation, needs in 1972 would go up to $ 1,675,000.

17. Advance notice has been given to the member churches that the Central Committee meeting next January is likely to request a 25% increase in contributions beginning in 1972. Mathematically, this would mean an increase in income of $ 287,500. But no request for increased contributions has ever resulted in a full response in the first year. It was estimated last May that member church contributions might increase in 1972 by $ 150,000 to $1,300,000. This would mean income in 1972 of :

Member church contributions	$ 1,300,000
Interest	50,000
Travel Subsidy Fund	65,000
	$ 1,415,000

18. The above figures are those underlying the statement in the General Secretary's separate confidential paper that the deficit on the 1972 General Budget was forecast at $ 260,000 if no cuts were to be made.

19. The Finance Sub-Committee concluded on the basis of the above facts that the Executive Committee would not be justified in doing other than act now on the basis of the estimates given in the General Secretary's separate confidential paper and noted that the position would be re-examined in four months time by the Central Committee and that it is entirely possible that further economy measures may be called for in the light of the facts available at that time.

The Executive Committee received the advice given in sections (c) and (d) above. Steps to effect reductions in expenditure under the General Budget of $ 165,000 in 1971 and $ 260,000 in 1972 were taken by the Executive Committee in closed session and the relevant minute is circulated in a separate document with the record of the action on the report of the Staffing Sub-Committee.

IV. Programme Project Activities

a) Programme Projects 1970/71 related to General Budget

20. There has been no significant change in the position since last February. It was reported then that SEG, under available authorisation, had given approval for projects in 1970 totalling $ 129,250 and that there was reasonable assurance of resources adequate to cover those expenses. No further projects have been authorised since the meeting last February and no significant further resources have become available. A number of projects planned for 1970 have therefore had to be dropped or postponed.

21. The study of needs for the 1971 General Budget undertaken in April/May 1970 included a study of needs for Programme Projects. Programme Project items falling within the Programme Project List 1969/73 would involve expenses of the order of $ 200,000, without including the needs for the futurology study. No authorisation has so far been given for any expenditure on these Programme Project items in 1971.

22. The Consultation held in June on the Future of Man and Society in a World of Science-Based Technology was financed under Programme Project procedures. It proved possible to secure resources adequate to finance the cost of the Consultation. Endeavours are being made to secure contributions to finance the programme of work for the coming period which has been developed on the basis of the outcome of that consultation.

23. Recognizing that there will, in any event, be some income for Programme Projects in 1971, possibly including resources resulting from a request at present under consideration by the Evangelical Church in Germany, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend

> that the power granted to the Staff Executive Group to authorize expenditure on approved Programme Projects, provided that resources are reasonably assured, be continued, on the understanding that

it will be used only if justified by the urgency of the need for a decision and the importance of the project.

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

24. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report indicating that there was now reasonable assurance of contributions of $ 65,000 to finance the consultation with Regional and National Councils proposed for 1971 and agreed that if the Executive Committee should wish to authorize the holding of that Consultation, it should be reported that the Finance Sub-Committee considers that resources will be available for the necessary budget.

25. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report on the progress made in raising the resources needed to finance the suggested secretariat on the Bible and the Church in the Modern World. Towards the needs estimated last February at $ 75,000 for a three year period, contributions a little over $ 50,000 are now assured from 12 sources. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed that in the light of this report, if the Executive Committee wished to establish the secretariat it should be reported that reasonable assurance of the necessary support is now available.

26. In accordance with past decisions, the expenses of the Office of Education amounting to about $ 100,000 p.a. are being financed by the raising of special income. All expenditure to date has been covered and prospects for maintaining this special income at the level necessary to finance the expenses of the office are considered reasonably sound.

27. The expenses of the WCC/RC joint Working Group and of certain Faith and Order activities jointly with Roman Catholics are financed by special gifts received under Programme Project procedures; the available resources are adequate to cover expenses through the end of 1971. The attention of the Finance Sub-Committee was, however, drawn to the following facts :

a) the special gifts for the expenses of the Joint Working Group will probably be

exhausted by the end of 1971 or soon after; and

b) the expenses of financing the many new contacts which all divisions and departments are now able to have with Roman Catholic representatives have increased considerably and are becoming an embarrassment to the General Budget and other budgets.

In view of the importance of these matters, the Finance Committee considers that they should receive early attention by the Executive and Central Committees.

The Executive Committee noted the comments of the Finance Sub-Committee on the expenses involved in the expansion of joint activities with the Roman Catholic Church and AGREED that further consideration should be given before 1972 to the question of meeting the increased costs envisaged.

b) Ecumenical Centre Properties Fund

28. Little progress has been made since the last meeting in the endeavours to secure $ 2,300,000 for the purchase of the land adjoining the Ecumenical Centre and the extension of one wing of the Ecumenical Centre to provide additional office accommodation. Endeavours are being continued but the time is not propitious for the launching of a major fund raising campaign in the USA. Under the agreement with the three member churches which guaranteed the loan which was taken in order to secure resources to purchase the adjoining property, consultation with them is called for before December 31, 1970 if there is not reasonable assurance of paying off the loan by that date. The three member churches in question have been asked whether they would be willing to extend the period for two years to allow further time for the raising of the necessary funds. A positive answer has been received from one of the three member churches and it is hoped that all three will agree.

V. Investment Portfolios

29. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report on the investment portfolios. There was a heavy decline in security values in all main stock markets in the first half of 1970 and the portfolios of the World Council inevitably reflect that decline. After reviewing the position, the Finance Sub-Committee confirmed the lines of policy and procedure for the administration of the portfolios.

30. In this connection, the Finance Sub-Committee notes that the General Reserve of the World Council has declined to about $ 290,000 at June 30, 1970, by reason mainly of the fall in value of portfolios but also partly of the transfer to the Ecumenical Fund to Combat Racism.

VI. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

31. The Finance Sub-Committee only briefly reviewed the financial operations of DICARWS, since they are administrated by the Divisional Committee and no problems needing urgent attention arise at this time. On the recommendation of the Divisional Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee recommends :

> that approval be given for a Service Programme budget for 1971 totalling $ 1,901,500, subject to approval by the Central Committee in January 1971.

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

VII. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

32. For the same reasons, the Finance Sub-Committee only briefly reviewed the financial operations of DWME. The Divisional Committee meeting in November will formulate proposals regarding the 1971 budget for submission to the Central Committee next January.

VIII. Travel Assistance Fund

33. The Travel Assistance Fund was established by two gifts of $ 250,000 and $ 25,000 from member churches in the USA. With the addition of interest earnings

in 1969 of $ 5,710, the gross resources available are $ 280,710.

34. The purpose of the fund is to make possible the attendance at World Council meetings of representatives of churches lacking the resources with which to pay the travel expenses of their representatives to those meetings, in order to secure the participation of the representatives of those churches, particularly the churches of Asia, the Pacific, Africa and Latin America, in the decision making processes of the World Council. As a first priority need, it is to be used to secure satisfactory geographical and confessional representation at meetings of

Executive Committee
Central Committee
Executive Committee of CCIA
Divisional and Departmental Committees

and other meetings of comparable importance.

35. The wish of the donors was that the fund should be used over a period of time not less than five years, and hopefully longer, at least until the Fifth Assembly of the World Council. At the rate of expenditure since the fund was instituted in 1968, it will be exhausted in less than five years. This fact leads to two conclusions: it would be valuable if further contributions to the fund could be secured; and consideration must be given to whether the present rate of expenditure can be maintained.

36. Actual expenditure against the fund to the end of 1969 was as follows :

1968	Uppsala Assembly		$ 20,000
1969	Executive	$ 8,500	
	Central Committee	31,344	
	Div.& Dept.Comms.	20,887	
	Structure Cttee	9,069	69,800
			$ 89,800

37. The estimated expenditures in 1970 are as follows :

Executive	$ 12,500
Structure Committee	10,000
Div. & Dept. Comms.	40,000
	$ 62,500

Thus it is estimated that by the end of 1970 expenses totalling about $ 150,000 will have been charged against the total in the fund of about $ 280,000.

38. In view of these facts, the Officers decided that the policy adopted in respect of the Canterbury Central Committee meeting that no member of the Committee should be prevented from attending merely by lack of resources cannot be fully maintained in respect of the meeting in January 1971 in Addis Ababa. It is estimated that the amount drawn if the Officers' decision is maintained may be about $ 20 - 25,000. If it were decided to reverse the decision and re-institute the policy followed for the Canterbury meeting, an increase of about $ 10,000 in the withdrawal from the fund may result.

39. A further problem arises from the Canterbury decision requesting the Executive Committee to appoint 15 - 20 advisers under the age of 30. Proposals were being presented separately for the implementation of that decision but the attendance of those advisers will, although some need no financial assistance, involve travel subsidies of about $ 10,000.

40. The Finance Sub-Committee was firmly of the opinion that to grant subsidies for youth advisers at a time when adequate assistance could not be granted to permit the attendance of all committee members was indefensible. It was therefore considered that, if assistance is to be granted to youth advisers, then it should also be agreed to re-instate in respect of Addis Ababa the policy that sufficient assistance be granted to ensure that no committee member is prevented from attending merely for financial reasons.

41. Two further points were recognized :

a) under agreed policy confirmed by past Central Committees and Assemblies, the member churches are responsible for the travel expenses of those of their members who are members of the Central Committee and the World Council is not responsible for those expenses; and

b) if maximum expenses of $ 45,000 are incurred for the Addis Ababa meeting, plus further expenses in 1971 of perhaps $ 6,000 for the September Executive and perhaps $ 20,000 for Divisional and Departmental Committees, and the same policy followed in 1972, the Travel Assistance Fund will probably be exhausted before the end of 1972. Furthermore, there may be further expenses for a Nominating Committee. Unless additional contributions to the fund can be secured, either or both of two things

will then happen: it will not be possible to secure adequate representative attendance at meetings and/or increased expense will fall on the General Budget.

42. The Finance Sub-Committee asked that the policy reported in para. 41 a) be reviewed, on the basis of full documentation, at Addis Ababa.

43. The Finance Sub-Committee further agreed that decisions must be taken by the full Executive as to whether:

a) the policy should be re-instated in respect of Addis Ababa that no Central Committee member be prevented from attendance merely by lack of resources; and

b) travel assistance up to $ 10,000 may be granted to youth advisers.

The Finance Sub-Committee agreed that, having drawn attention to the financial consequences, it would not be appropriate to oppose positive decisions on these questions, if the Executive felt that they should be answered positively.

It was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee endorse the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee that the policy regarding travel expenses of Committee members be reviewed by the Central Committee at Addis Ababa.

(Note : For action on the appointment of Youth advisers to Addis Ababa see page 20 , minute 13 .)

IX. Bossey properties

44. Under the authorisation granted last February, transformation work at an estimated cost of Fr. 400,000 ($ 93,450) has been undertaken to improve the facilities at Petit Bossey. When the work is completed, a mortgage will be taken to finance the costs and the annual interest and amortisation charges borne by the General Budget.

45. As reported by the General Secretary, the construction of a new building at a cost of about Fr. 1,000,000 ($ 233,650) has been deferred, in view of the general financial problems at this period. The authorisation to borrow against mortgage to finance the new building remains valid but is unlikely to be used, at least in the period prior to Addis Ababa.

X. Budgets

46. Since the Central Committee will meet in January 1971 and the presentation of 1971 budgets at this present meeting had not been possible, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that authority be granted for operations to be conducted during the initial weeks of 1971 generally on the basis of the 1970 budgets, pending action by the Central Committee in Addis Ababa.

The Executive Committee AGREED -

> to adopt the above recommendation.

XI. Ecumenical Fund to Combat Racism

47. At the request of the Executive Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee discussed the proposal that a renewed appeal be made now for contributions to the Ecumenical Fund to Combat Racism. The following facts were noted :

a) the appeal was communicated to all member churches and also to mission and service agencies;

b) the response so far has been disappointing;

c) one difficulty so far has been the lack of precision as to the purposes for which the fund was to be used but it would now be possible to report on the allocation of the first $ 200,000 and even to suggest that donors might wish to make gifts to cover specific disbursements already made.

48. The Finance Sub-Committee recognized that contributions to the Fund might have the effect of diminishing support for other service projects and might possibly adversely affect the response of some member churches to requests for increased support for the General

Budget - if only through reactions to receiving two requests at approximately the same time. The Finance Sub-Committee felt, however, that it should not oppose a renewal at this time of the appeal made by the Central Committee at Canterbury.

It was AGREED -

> that the Executive Committee note the above report and authorize the General Secretary to take such actions as he deems desirable in making the appeal more widely known.

XII. Structure Committee report

49. The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed the financial elements in the draft report of the Structure Committee, noting that the document is a working paper for the next meeting and not even an agreed interim report.

50. Paras. 118-121 propose the adoption of a composite statement of needs for all activities and make precise proposals for starting the process of budget preparation at an earlier point of time. The Finance Sub-Committee agrees with the general lines of the proposals but further raises the question of whether a more radical change towards still longer term planning and forecasting is perhaps being generally found necessary at this time.

51. Paras. 122-124 propose changes in the membership, times of meeting and terms of reference of the Finance Committee of Central Committee. The Finance Sub-Committee is in general agreement with these proposals. Consideration should, however, be given to whether increased expense is involved and may need to be given to whether the members drawn from unit committees should also be members of the Central Committee.

52. Paras. 106-115 deal with the organisation and operations of the Department of Finance and Administration. The Finance Sub-Committee has no comments.

53. The Finance Sub-Committee discussed at length para. 117. It was noted that this is a draft in a working document and will need re-examination, when the other parts of the report have been finalised, to see whether its contents remain defensible. The second sentence of the para. is clearly not based on evidence provided by the contents of the present draft report. The Finance Sub-Committee offers the following comments :

a) It is difficult to see how the Central Committee can act on proposals unless they are accompanied by a sound evaluation of cost;

b) it is clear that the proposals in the present draft are not sufficiently precise and detailed to permit a sound evaluation of cost;

c) the impression obtained from studying the present proposals is that the new structure would be more expensive than the present structure;

d) present uncertainties make it imperative that, for financial reasons, quite apart from other considerations, any new structure must be flexible and provide the possibility of adjustment to changed circumstances; and

e) present uncertainties also make it imperative that any new structure must be such that it could be effective even if available resources are less than those available in 1970/71.

It was AGREED -

that the above report be received and passed on to the Structure Committee for consideration at its forthcoming meeting in Cartigny.

The report of the Finance Sub-Committee was received.

22. World Consultation on Christian Councils

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hayward, who was away in Latin America, Mr. Northam presented proposals for a World Conference of Christian Councils, the mandate for which had been given by the Uppsala Assembly. There had been a preliminary discussion of the proposal at the February meeting of the Committee. Mr. Hayward's judgement was that a once-for-all consultation at this time on a world basis would meet a real need, its purpose being -

a) reconsideration of the nature and tasks of councils in today's situation;

b) the establishment of commonly accepted principles regarding questions of their financing;

c) to give each of the regions more awareness of the reality of the other regions and of the fact that the World Council has to play its role vis-à-vis all the regions together as well as vis-à-vis each separately;

d) to deal with subjects such as relationships with churches not at present in membership with the councils, with issues concerning development and inter-church aid, and with the need for flexible structures of local ecumenism.

Some twenty helpful letters had been received in response to an invitation to send comments regarding such a consultation, and a meeting in Hong Kong in August, convened for general secretaries and inter-church aid secretaries of national Christian councils in Asia, had warmly welcomed the possibility. The proposal was to hold a consultation of about 130 persons for 11 days in Geneva, the dates tentatively proposed being June 29 to July 9, 1971. If the convening of such a consultation was authorized, a small international planning committee would be proposed at Addis Ababa, in addition to a staff working party which would already have commenced preparations. Mr. Northam reported that there were good hopes of securing the amount of $ 65,000 which had been designated in the Special Projects list for the holding of the consultation should it be approved.

Dr. Rossel referred to hesitations he had voiced in February when the proposal had first come before the Committee: these were mainly concerned with the wisdom of holding such a consultation on a world basis. He felt that the problems arising in the councils were more likely to lead to fruitful discussion in consultations arranged on a regional basis. Dr. Blake pointed out that the focus of the programme was not on the particular problems of local councils, and he outlined the reasons which had led Mr. Hayward to believe that such a consultation would be of particular value at this time. Bishop Sarkissian asked whether invitations would be extended to councils other than the member or associated councils of the World Council of Churches. Mr. Northam assured him that it was Mr. Hayward's intention that the consultation should be open to all national councils which wished to participate. Bishop Sarkissian also referred to the question of programme and his fear that the main issues would be obscured by the many local concerns which councils might wish to raise. On this point Mr. Northam said that it was the intention to break down the meeting into working groups which would

deal only with a limited number of selected subjects. Mr. Brash said he was convinced of the importance of such a meeting not only for the councils themselves but also for the World Council. This view was supported by several members of the Committee. Dr. Rossel said that the tenor of the discussion had persuaded him that his former hesitations were without foundation and he hoped the consultation would be approved.

It was AGREED -

> that on the understanding that the necessary financial provision was assured, authorization be given for the holding of a World Consultation on Christian Councils, to be convened in Geneva in 1971.

23. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

In presenting the report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, Mr. Brash said that there had rarely been a time when the Division had been so keenly aware of the extent and depth of human anguish, or found it more difficult to make an adequate response to it. The Division continued to carry an enormous amount of work and it was only possible to make specific reference to one or two of its concerns.

a) Refugees. This service continued to be involved, through its related agencies, in the movement of people seeking asylum in new countries and was also being called on to assist with the ever-growing number of exiles from authoritarian regimes in various parts of the world. The Near East Ecumenical Committee for Palestine Refugees had now been officially established and was taking major responsibility for planning and administering the Palestinian programme. Gifts and pledges amounting to $ 700,000 had been received in response to the appeal for two million dollars in two years made by the Nicosia Conference in 1970, and unless further funds were forthcoming the new committee might have to begin its work by cutting the programme. A similar financial problem arose in regard to the African refugee programmes where gifts and promises amounting to about $ 492,000 had been received in response to an estimated need of $ 1,084,000. Action had been taken by the Division in response to a request from the Councils in Canada and the USA for support for pastoral work among US draft-age immigrants to Canada.

b) Nigeria. Reference had already been made to the situation in Nigeria in reports presented in connection with the work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. The programme needs for relief and rehabilitation amounted to about ten million dollars, and though it was not anticipated that these could be fully met every effort would be made to achieve the maximum response possible.

c) Development. Close liaison had been established with the staff of the Commission on the Churches' participation in Development and the Division would be taking part in the first meeting of the Commission in October. A secretariat had been set up to handle Special Development Projects and CCPD was involved in the necessary screening procedures both at staff and committee level. A cautious start would be made and the objective was to deal with only ten or twelve such projects in the first two years.

d) Staff. It was a matter for regret that Canon Burgess Carr had left the Africa Desk after three years of service there, but regret was tempered with satisfaction that he was remaining within the service of the Council. Mr. Frédéric Randriamamonjy of Madagascar had been appointed to the Africa Desk in his place. The internal structure and office routines of the Division had been reviewed by Dr. Edouard Gasser of Zürich and the beneficial effects of his suggestions had already been felt.

In conclusion Mr. Brash reminded the Committee that in spite of new trends and emphases the challenge to churches to help churches still remained, not only as the historic task of the Division but as a fundamental part of its on-going programme.

In the brief discussion following Mr. Brash's report Dr. Rossel said that the temptation to believe that change was essential and old ideas and methods bad should be resisted. He agreed with Mr. Brash that the Division should keep in mind the continuing necessity for inter-church aid in its deepest and widest meaning. Bishop Sarkissian said that the establishment of the Near East Ecumenical Committee for Palestine Refugees was a new and encouraging development and would make a real contribution in the field of cooperation between the churches.

It was AGREED -

that the report on the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service be received.

24. Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development

Mr. Itty presented the first report of the Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development which had been established by the Committee at its meeting in February, immediately following the Montreux Conference. The report of that conference had now been printed and widely circulated and was receiving an encouraging response.

a) Correspondence was still in process regarding one of the twelve members appointed to the Committee in February, but the necessary clearances from member churches and the acceptance of the individual members had been received in the case of the remaining eleven nominations. Approaches had been made to the Roman Catholic Church regarding participation in the Commission and a committee appointed by the Pope was studying the matter. Pending the decision of this committee five observer-consultants had been invited to attend the meeting of the Commission in October.

On the recommendation of the Commission it was AGREED -

i) that in view of the possible cooperation of the Roman Catholic Church in the Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development 5 to 7 places in the Commission be kept vacant for the time being;

ii) that on the recommendation of the staff of the Commission, Oberkirchenrat Günter Linnenbrink (EKiD) be appointed to the Commission (see Appendix IV.)

b) Plans were well under way for the first meeting of the Commission which was to be held in Geneva from 23 to 27 October 1970. This would be an important meeting and would establish guide-lines for the future programme. Copies of the tentative agenda for the meeting were in the hands of members. One of its responsibilities would be to consider policy and strategy for the direct efforts of the churches in the field of development. Many churches throughout the world had used the findings of the Montreux Conference as a basis for evolving their own strategy, and the staff of the Commission had been glad to be of help in this process. The staff was also cooperating with the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service in the

selection of development projects and the formulation of criteria and priorities.

c) In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee regarding the establishment of an Ecumenical Development Fund, the General Secretary had written to member churches urging them to devote 2% of their income to development purposes, and to contribute part of these resources to DICARWS and the Ecumenical Development Fund. Several churches had already made a positve response and it was hoped that in other cases a contribution would be possible when the budgets for 1971 had been prepared. Further staff efforts to secure contributions or pledges during the coming months would be made. Attention had been given to ways in which the prospective fund might be most effectively used, and further detailed discussions would be taking place in various parts of the world.

d) The Commission was working in close cooperation with the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs in the preparations for the Second UN Development Decade, and also in connection with the 1972 Conference on Human Environment.

In reply to a question from Dr. Thomas, Mr. Itty said that there was every reason to believe that the necessary funds for the carrying out of the programme would be secured. Dr. John Smith said that it his opinion this was one of the most exciting programmes he had been associated with for a long time: he hoped it would secure the support it deserved.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

25. SODEPAX

Reporting on the activities of SODEPAX, Mr. Itty said that Fr. Franz-Josef Eilers had joined the staff in May on a half-time basis, and had taken charge of the SODEPAX interest in the use of mass media for development and peace. He had assisted Dr. Lawrence McMaster in the organization of an ad hoc committee held in Holland in March when specialists from 23 countries had been brought together to discuss coordination and better use of church-controlled mass media. There had been a major consultation on Christian Concern for Peace, held in Austria in April, with a large representation of third-world countries. The conference report was now in course of publication. The annual meeting of the General

Committee at Nemi, near Rome, had taken place in June and copies of the reports of the four working groups into which it had been divided were available. The Committee had unanimously recommended that the mandate of SODEPAX be extended for a further period of three years from the end of 1971, when the present mandate expired. In addition to these meetings, regional conferences had been arranged in various parts of the world, sponsored or co-sponsored by SODEPAX, or held with SODEPAX collaboration. Reports received indicated that these conferences had been successful in stimulating church interest in development and in furthering ecumenical team work between the churches. SODEPAX regional groups now existed in Indonesia, Papua/New Guinea, Lesotho, South Korea, Japan and Australia, and there was a continuing joint committee in India though this did not use the name of SODEPAX.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

26. Advisory Committee on Technical Service Activities

In the absence of Mr. Luiz Weil, Mr. Itty reported briefly on the work of the Advisory Committee on Technical Service Activities during the period February/August. The Committee had pursued its attempts to establish a world-wide network of technical advisers and consultants to help in the assessment of projects. Experience had shown that preference should be given to institutes rather than to individuals. The valuable co-operation between ACTS and the United Nations Specialized Agencies was being maintained. Twenty-eight reports on full surveys had been made and thirty-six comments had been prepared at the request of WCC units and outside church-related bodies. Wide use had been made of the documentation service provided within CCPD, which had proved to be a vital asset in the work of ACTS. It was felt that the Committee was justifying its existence, and its task of considering and evaluating projects submitted to it was constantly increasing.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

27. Division of Ecumenical Action

a) Mr. Young reported on the meeting of the Divisional Committee at Loccum, Germany, August 2-8. The Committee had welcomed the prospect of deeper involvement in communication, and the possibility of closer relationships

with the Secretariat on National Councils, and had been happy to receive the plan for the Integration of the World Council of Christian Education with the WCC, as finally drafted in the light of the Fredrikstad proposals of the Structure Committee.

b) Referring to staff changes Mr. Young said that the Division had heard with regret of the resignation of Mr. Ernst Lange. Mr. Park had now been transferred to the Division of World Mission and Evangelism from the Youth Department. Mrs. Mercy Oduyoye was also leaving the Youth Department to take up work in Africa. In view of the discussions regarding a possible new structure it was not proposed to make immediate replacements but the Division was confident that a reasonable number of younger staff members would be included in Unit III and that the concerns of youth would receive adequate attention in the other units of the Council.

c) Continuing work was being done in all the fields of concern covered by the Division. A consultation had been held in Holland on "The World Educational Crisis and the Church's Participation"; small consultations for Rural Youth had been held in five countries and had laid the foundation for a Latin American consultation in Montevideo on the "Pedagogy of Liberation" attended by 35 young people. An extended consultation in New Guinea from April 27 to June 3 on "Leadership in the Developing Nation" had focussed attention on questions of concern to people in the three regions involved. A number of other youth consultations had been held in various parts of the world, and a special committee at Loccum had reviewed World Youth Projects. The position of women in church and society was one of the major concerns of the Division and this question would be considered in a world conference in June 1971, sponsored by the Women's Ecumenical Liaison Group on the theme "The Image of Women in Mass Media". Family Life Seminars had been held in five regions of the Pacific area, and in four countries of Africa, and a five-year programme of seminars had been completed in the Caribbean. The Revd and Mrs. Alfred Jeffery would be carrying forward the work in this area. The second pilot course for Leaders of Lay Training had completed a three-months programme in June and future courses were being planned in Africa and Asia, where associations of people involved in lay training had been formed. The first meeting of the Education Renewal Fund Committee, sponsored jointly by the WCCE and the WCC, had been held from 31 May to 3 June and had approved the appointment of Dr. Maurice Assad as Administrative Secretary. Dr. Assad, a member of the Coptic Orthodox

Church of Egypt, had recently completed work for his doctorate in Education at Colombia University, New York. A new action-reflection programme had been initiated by the Divisional Committee at its meeting in Loccum, under the title "Participation in Change". This programme would be closely related to other WCC studies, particularly the Humanum Study, but would have a different style. The Committee had also set in motion plans for the preparation of descriptions of present and projected porgammes, including budget estimates: these would be discussed at a meeting of DEA officers with representatives nominated by the World Council of Christian Education, to be held probably in September 1971, the object being to prepare the way for the infrastructure of the new unit in which the concerns of both bodies would be located following integration.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

28. The Ecumenical Institute

Dr. Nissiotis, reporting on the work of the Ecumenical Institute, said that during the coming year the Institute would have to face the problem of replacing two of its four Directors - Dr. Barkat who was returning to Lahore, and Dr. Hans-Ruedi Weber who would be leaving to take up his new post in the Council. Both would be greatly missed. The programme during the preceding year had been highly successful and there had been more demands for places in the various courses than it had been possible to meet. The programme for 1971 would necessarily have to be modified in the light of the staff changes mentioned above, and also of his own leave of absence. The three aspects of the work of the Institute - graduate studies, ecumenical studies and study conferences of various kinds on a wide range of topics - were closely inter-related and the Board had unanimously urged that all three types of study be continued for the time being, retaining a pattern which represented the traditions of twenty-five years of work.

It was AGREED that the report be received.

29. United Church of North India

It was proposed by Dr. Payne, seconded and RESOLVED:

> that the Executive Committee has learned with much satisfaction that the Chairman of the Central Committee will be representing the World Council of Churches at the service to inaugurate the United

Church of North India - the result of many years of patient discussion and seeking the will of God. The members of the Committee request Dr. Thomas to convey to those present in Nagpur their warm greetings and good wishes and to assure them of their prayers, and those of their Churches, that God's blessing will rest on the new union and that the power of the Holy Spirit will be manifested in quickened zeal and enlarged opportunities of witness and service.

30. Report of Staffing Sub-Committee

The report of the Staffing Sub-Committee in closed session was approved and is circulated to the Committee as a separate document.

The Sub-Committee took action regarding membership of the Theological Education Fund Committee, the International Advisory Committee of the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism, and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, as recorded in Appendix IV .

31. Expenses of the meeting

During the course of the meeting Mr. Thomsen reported that Präsident Wischmann had offered on behalf of the Kirchliches Aussenamt der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland to meet the residential charges at the Akademie. The Committee asked that a warm expression of appreciation be conveyed to the Aussenamt for this generous gesture.

32. "Word for the World"

Miss Webb said that she had been asked by the Revd Ian Thomson, General Editor of the Bible Reading Fellowship, London, to present to members of the Committee a complimentary copy of Book I of a new series of ecumenical Bible readings entitled "Word for the World". The members asked that their thanks be conveyed to the Bible Reading Fellowship, and an expression of congratulation to Mr. Thomson for his work in initiating this series.

APPENDIX I

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE PROGRAMME TO COMBAT RACISM TO THE WCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REGARDING SPECIAL FUND

The International Advisory Committee recommends that the Special Fund shall be allocated in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The proceeds of the Fund shall be used to support organisations that combat racism, rather than welfare organisations that alleviate the effects of racism, which would normally be eligible for support of other units of the World Council of Churches.

2. (a) The focus of the grants should be on raising the level of awareness and on strengthening the organisational capability of racially oppressed people.

   (b) In addition we recognise the need to support organisations that align themselves with the victims of racial injustice and pursue the same objectives.

While these grants are made without control of the manner in which they are spent, they are at the same time a commitment of the Programme to Combat Racism to the causes the organisations themselves are fighting for.

3. (a) The situation in Southern Africa is recognised as a priority due to the overt and intensive nature of white racism and the increasing awareness on the part of the oppressed in their struggle for liberation.

   (b) In the selection of other areas we have taken account of those places where the struggle is most intensive and where a grant might make a substantial contribution to the process of liberation particularly where racial groups are in imminent danger of being physically or culturally exterminated.

   (c) In considering applications from organisations in countries of white and affluent majorites we have taken note only of those cases where political involvement precludes help from other sources.

4. Grants should be made with due regard to where they can have the maximum effect; token grants should not be made unless there is a possibility of their eliciting a substantial response from other organisations.

* * * * *

LIST OF RECIPIENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FROM SPECIAL FUND

AUSTRALIA

1. Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
   An organisation in support of land title rights of Aboriginal peoples in Australia and especially concerned with legal action (criteria 2b)
   $ 10,000

2. National Tribal Council
   Newly created organisation by Aboriginal people which aims at
   a) a "grass roots" organising campaign to establish local "Tribal Councils" as a means of effective political expression,
   b) a national campaign of a political and educative nature, directed towards the white population and power structure (criteria 2a and 3b)
   $ 15,000

UNITED KINGDOM

1. West Indian Standing Conference
   A non-partisan umbrella organisation consisting of 16 member organisations with 10.000 members total. The request is to enable this organisation to promote solidarity among the black community with a view to creating a strong "grass roots" black power base which could effectively protect them and thus combat racism (criteria 2a) $ 7,500

2. Activities on behalf of Southern Africa in the U.K. (three arms of one activity) (criteria 2b)

   a) The Africa Bureau
      An independent body with the aim to improve understanding in Britain about current events and problems in Southern Africa
      - promoting British policies that will assist social and economic development in Southern Africa;
      - opposing racial tyranny in Southern Africa;
      - promoting the achievement of non-discriminatory majority rule in Southern Africa. $ 2,500

b) Anti-Apartheid Movement
An organisation which earlier in 1970 was instrumental in organising an effective national campaign of protest against the visit of an all-white rugby team from South Africa to Britain, and subsequently succeeded in getting the cricket tour to Britain cancelled. More recently active in trying to reverse the present government's policy of lifting the arms embargo against South Africa. In close touch with African governments and liberation movements in Southern Africa. $ 5,000

c) International Defence and Aid Fund
The priorities of this organisation are to provide legal defence for the opponents of racial discrimination in Southern Africa, material welfare for families of those executed, imprisoned, banned or banished for their political beliefs, and to assist in the education of political prisoners and their families.
$ 3,000

NETHERLANDS

Angola Committee and Dr. Eduardo Mondlane Foundation
The Angola Committee has over the past years increasingly influenced Dutch public opinion regarding racist policies in Southern Africa. The two organisations mentioned are now planning joint action in cooperation with similar organisations in Western (continental) Europe under a new title "Foundation for the Promotion of Information about Racism and Colonialism". Aims are: research, documentation and information concerning Southern Africa in Dutch and English; audio-visual aids for schools and action groups; assistance to Portuguese deserters, etc. (criteria 2b).
$ 5,000

JAPAN

International Committee to Combat the Immigration Bill in Japan
Organisation of Korean and Chinese minority groups working for change of the proposed new Japanese Immigration Bill which has racist overtones. The bill would put pressure of various kind on aliens in Japan. As a result there is genuine fear that minority groups would lose their basic human rights (criteria 2a and 4).
$ 2,000

COLOMBIA

Committee for the Defense of the Indian in Colombia
This Committee supports Indian groups involved in studying the causes and processes which have produced the "Indian problem" in Colombia. (There are estimated 500.000 Indians in that country). These studies are part of a "conscientization"-programme which will help the Indians to define and analyse the Indian culture and social life and to recuperate the Indian soul (criteria 2a and 3b). $ 15,000

ZAMBIA

Africa 2000 Project
A project by an organisation in Zambia aiming at exposing and dismantling economic, political, social and racial structures in Southern Africa by which human beings exploit fellow human beings and replacing them by more just structures. This includes "conscientization" programmes, group work, consultation by black Africans from various parts of Southern Africa (criteria 2a). $ 15,000

SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Liberation Movements which in their struggle for the self-determination and for fundamental human rights of racially oppressed peoples are actually in control of liberated territory. These movements are requesting support from the churches in developing the necessary infra-structure in liberated territory (criteria 1, 2a and 3a).

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Institute of Frelimo (Fronte de Libertaçao de Mozambique) Frelimo claims to have control over one fifth of Mozambique. The Institute is the educational and social welfare arm of Frelimo. It is now setting up the first development plan for free Mozambique which foresees among others the organisation of agricultural cooperatives, the export of agricultural products (ground nuts, rye, cashew nuts, tobacco, rubber) and the organisation of social, educational and health services. $ 15,000

ANGOLA

1. MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertaçao de Angola $ 20,000

2. GRAE (Governo Revolucionario de Angola no Exil) $ 20,000

3. UNITA (Uniao Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola) $ 10,000

Each of these movements is in control of considerable parts of Angola (all three together claim over one third of the country) and is in the process of developing emergency economic, educational, health and social welfare programmes, which are almost completely lacking.

GUINEE-BISSAO

PAIGC (Partido Africano de Independência da Guinee e Cabo Verde). This movement is probably in control of approximately two thirds of the country. Like the liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique it is in the process of developing economic, educational, social welfare and health programmes. PAIGC has already opened two hospitals and is in charge of school programmes for some 12.000 children. $ 20,000

B. Liberation Movements in exile struggling for the self-determination and fundamental human rights of racially oppressed peoples. These movements are requesting support from the churches for programmes to counter propaganda of white apartheid regimes and to make known and inform international public opinion about the plight of their racially oppressed peoples (criteria 1, 2a and 3a).

SOUTH AFRICA

African National Congress (ANC)
Movement created by Luthuli and active as an African political party inside South Africa until it was banned. Requests support for the launching of a "Luthuli Memorial Foundation" designed to inform world public opinion about alternatives to the present apartheid regime in South Africa and to do research (Publications, audio-visual aids, etc.) and to assist victims of apartheid. $ 10,000

SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA)

South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO)
Requests assistance for
a) education of students in and outside Namibia;
b) issuing regularly an information bulletin on the situation in Namibia;
c) food and medical care to Namibians living in Zambia.
$ 5,000

RHODESIA

1. Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)
   This movement requests support for its information service (a bulletin in English and in two local vernaculars;) for financial assistance to wives and children of refugees, detainees and freedom fighters. There are many desperate welfare cases, including wives and children of African nationalists detained or killed by the Smith regime. The movement is also assisting a number of students with scholarships at African universities.
   $ 10,000

2. Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
   Requests support for relief on behalf of destitute families and dependants, several thousand mothers and children in Zimbabwe whose bread-winners are either in prison, concentration camps, or have been killed or are in military service for the liberation of their country. Relief includes paying school fees for children (primary and secondary), providing food, accommodation, clothing, medical aid, etc. It also includes legal aid to prisoners.
   $ 10,000

APPENDIX II

WORSHIP

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ADDIS ABABA, 1971

This outline for worship is conceived in the context of the Epiphany season according to the Kalendar of the Ethiopian Church. The Epiphany motif brings us to think about the intrusion of God into the human condition, and allows us to bring a note of joy in welcoming this unique event. It also focuses on the centrality of the Incarnation and what that implies for the life of the Churches and for individual Christian responsibility. The following considerations were also taken into account in preparing this plan : (1) involvement of the local Church, (2) involvement of "younger Churches", (3) some new experiences in worship, (4) two occasions for Bible study.

An outline for worship

Sunday January 10th. Opening service in Holy Trinity Cathedral arranged by local Committee.

During the meeting days of the Central Committee worship will be held in the Africa Hall except when some liturgies require a church, as indicated in the proposed plan. Worship should begin at 8.40h and end at 9.10h. There will be one major act of worship each day: evening prayers will consist of a collect (prepared each day) read by the Chairman, the saying together of the Lord's Prayer, and a sung doxology.

1. Monday January 11th (Africa Hall)
A service which highlights the need of man in his sinfulness, as well as the Biblical sense of expectation of salvation. - Here there would be a wide use of Scripture - especially psalmody; the use of silence and some new methods of presentation.

2. Tuesday January 12th (St. Stephen's Church)
While the Timkat festival on the following Tuesday will be the principal time for the Epiphany theme to be celebrated, we feel that the service this day should anticipate it by emphasising a note of joy and celebration at the manifestation of God's work. This service might use traditional music and singing from local churches which will be available.

3. Wednesday January 13th (Africa Hall)
As this day begins with four reference committees it is planned that there be four Bible studies, each with the same theme but each having a different leader. The theme would be a reflection on the possibility of man's co-operation with God in spite of men's sinfulness - in effect, a reflection on the worship so far.

4. Thursday January 14th (Africa Hall)
This service would concentrate much more on the role of the Holy Spirit in the incarnation and in the life of the Church, both in the past and at present. The service might be as free and spiritually moving as possible and here we feel leaders from one of the younger Churches of Africa or Asia might be involved. We hope the worship could express a feeling of what Christ means spiritually and theologically in a non-western context.

5. Friday January 15th (Africa Hall)
This day begins with 8 committees and we suggest a Bible study for eight leaders similar in arrangement to Wednesday morning. The theme would be a reflection on the role of the Holy Spirit in Biblical events and in understanding of the Holy Spirit in contemporary life. Again, a Biblical reflection on the preceding worship.

6. Saturday January 16th (St. Stephen's Church)
(Worship on this day would start at 8.00 a.m.)
A Pan-Orthodox liturgy.

7. Sunday January 17th
Here we suggest members go to local churches of different confessions to worship with local congregations. Plans to involve Central Committee members in services might be made with the local pastors. We see this as the better alternative to a General Communion Service for non-Orthodox which might otherwise be planned.

8. Monday January 18th (Africa Hall)
This would take up the role of the Church in relation to Incarnation, especially the notes of proclamation, mission and unity. This service might involve some new experiences. We expect Roman Catholic participation for this service.

9. Tuesday January 19th - Timkat -

10. Wednesday January 20th (Africa Hall)
This service would emphasise the role of service and justice for Christians, especially as an implication of the Incarnation. (Here Latin American members of the Central Committee might be more involved).

11. Thursday January 21st (Africa Hall/St. Stephen's Church)
The Closing Service should be more concerned with the life of the Churches in the world and amongst people - it also should have a "sending forth" note. It might be appropriate to make as much use of local music and singing as possible for this service - but as this would be late on a weekday morning it may not be easily arranged.

APPENDIX III

PROCEDURE FOR ARRIVING AT A FIXED DATE FOR EASTER

a) The World Council of Churches should provide its member churches with information about the replies received to the enquiry conducted from 1965 to 1967. It should also share with them the conclusions of this consultation.

b) The World Council, through its Faith and Order Commission, should remain in wide contact and consultation. Care must be taken to ensure that the member churches belonging to one family have an opportunity of expressing their view as a group as well as individually. This applies especially to the Orthodox Churches now preparing for the Pan-Orthodox Synod and the Oriental Orthodox Churches. Contact should also be maintained with non-member churches especially the Roman Catholic Church which in principle agreed at the Second Vatican Council to accept a common date if the consent of all Christian Churches could be secured.

c) The World Council should be prepared to make a definite proposal to its member churches. Such a proposal should be made when sufficient support of the various confessional groups has been secured.

d) The proposal should include the question as to whether the churches would be ready to accept the proposal by a certain date, if an overwhelming majority of the churches were to express agreement.

APPENDIX IV

MEMBERSHIP OF DIVISIONAL AND DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Theological Education Fund

1. Bp. Karekin Sarkissian (Armenian Apostolic Church) Chairman
2. Dr. Johannes Aagaard (Den Evangelisklutherske Folkekirke i Danmark)
3. Dr. Gaspar Bombwe (Roman Catholic Church, Tanzania)
4. Dr. Jorge Lara Braud (The Presbyterian Church, Mexico)
5. Dr. Thomas Campbell (United Church of Christ, USA)
6. Dr. P. T. Chandi (Church of North India)
7. Dr. Ivy S.T. Chou (The Methodist Church, Singapore)
8. Rev. Joao Dias de Araujo (The Presbyterian Church, Brazil)
9. Dr. Charles W. Forman (United Presbyterian Church in USA)
10. Mr. Matthew M. Kaunda (United Church of Zambia)
11. Dr. Liem Yang Khiem (Reformed, Indonesia)
12. Dr. José Miguez Bonino (The Methodist Church, Argentina)
13. Dr. Nikos A. Nissiotis (Church of Greece)
14. Rev. Seth Nomenyo (Eglise Evangélique du Togo)
15. Mr. Tongshik Ryu (The Korean Methodist Church)
16. Dr. David M. Stowe (United Church of Christ, USA)
17. Dr. Masao Takenaka (Nippon Kirisute Kyodan)
18. Dr. John V. Taylor (Church of England)
19. Dr. H.-H. Wolf (Evangelical Church in Germany)

- (6 vacancies)

Note:

The Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the Theological Education Fund to examine the possibility of filling the vacancies with persons with competence to carry out the purposes of the third mandate of the Theological Education Fund:

> "encourage relevant and indigenous theological reflection and expression, including that which arises out of dialogue among the living faiths of man",

and one or more persons to come from Eastern Europe.

2. International Advisory Committee of the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism

   1. Rev. Dr. John Coventry Smith (United Presbyterian Church in the USA)
      (in place of Bishop Paul Moore who has resigned in view of his new responsibility as Bishop of New York).
   2. Mr. Isaac Beaulieu, Programme Director of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (Roman Catholic Church)
      (in place of the late Bishop Reed of Canada)

3. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

   1. Sir Guy Powles to be recorded as a Commissioner of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.
      (This action is to correct the record. Sir Guy's name having been inadvertently omitted from the official lists).

4. Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD)

   add:
   1. Oberkirchenrat Günter Linnenbrink (Evangelische Kirche Deutschland)
      (5 to 7 places on the Commission to be kept vacant for the time being - see Minute 24, page 47).